

THE CELEBRATION AT GENEVA THIS WEEK.

The celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great Reformer, John Calvin, begins at Geneva on Friday night, July 2, with a lecture to the assembled delegates of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches throughout the world by Professor Doumergue, of Montauban, on "The Pastoral Work of Calvin." On Saturday morning the delegates assemble for the presentation of greetings, and on Saturday evening the Cantata of the Jubilee will be given. On Sunday afternoon which, in view of the historian Ranke's statement that "Calvin was the virtual founder of America," significantly falls on the fourth of July, the natal day of our nation, a great Children's Celebration will be held. On Monday the distribution of honors in the University which owes its existence to Calvin, will take place. On Tuesday in connection with the placing of the first stone of the great monument to Calvin, M. Weiss, Secretary of the Society of the History of French Protestantism, will give an address on "The Reformation and Modern Thought." On Wednesday the delegates will be given a trip on the lake. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, the exercises will close with an elaborate academic celebration of the 350th anniversary of the foundation of the Academy of Calvin.

On account of circumstances which he could not control, Dr. Moore, of Union Seminary, the delegate appointed by the General Assembly to represent our church in this celebration, was not able to attend the exercises in person, but expressed in a letter to those in charge the hearty sympathy and profound interest of our ministers and people in the arrangements for paying these merited honors to the memory of the great Reformer.

Recently General William Booth, the veteran leader of the Salvation Army, celebrated his eightieth birthday. His army, and many other Christian friends, and admirers have held demonstration in his honor. Messages of congratulation came from all parts of the world. He is a remarkable man and has done a peculiar work for his fellowman on which a great blessing has rested. He was a preacher and evangelist of one of the branches of Wesleyan Methodism in England. But in 1860 he retired from the conference and began an independent evangelistic work, among the poor and degraded of the slums of East London. The East London Mission in 1869 expanded into the Christian Mission, having the world as its field. In 1878, the controlling power was placed in the hands of Mr. Booth, who became General of the Salvation Army. Opposed, ridiculed, denounced, with some excesses and some unworthy features, the Salvation Army was right and good at heart. It accomplished a good work of compassion and love for many in England, America and around the world, who were not reached by the churches, and preached the essential truths of the Gospel to the salvation and uplift of many. All honor to the venerable leader of this unique division of the Army of Salvation.

Contributed

TWENTY-ONE.

Mary Louise Gaines.

Ah, what shall we wish for our youth so sweet?
They have reached the crest of the hill
And, gazing afar o'er an untried sea,
They fare them forth with a will.

Shall I wish for gold and a care-free life,
For no thorns, nor a tear-dimmed eye?
Nay, the jewels of life are the victories won,
And to dare with a purpose high.

The heart is enriched with the mist of tears,
Grows strong in a noble strife,
And the scars we bear thro' the years of care
Are the honors of closing life.

Then strain the cordage, unfurl the white sails,
Cut swift thro' the billowy foam;
The Master sits fast in the prow of the ship,
He chooseth thy pathway home.

"THE DISCIPLES CALLED CHRISTIANS FIRST IN ANTIOCH."

By Rev. E. C. Murray, D. D.

The history of names is very interesting and instructive—their origin, changes in form and meaning and various applications. There is also much interesting history embodied in names: Papists are those who had been taught to acknowledge the supremacy of the papa or pope; Protestants are those who protested against the corrupt dominion of the pope; Presbyterians are those who organized the church on the basis of the ancient government by presbyters. Many names now honorable were originally applied as terms of opprobrium or derision; the jurists of a corrupt age were mockingly called Puritans by the loose-livers; those who repudiated the prevalent mode of baptism and baptized their converts over again were nick-named Anabaptists, afterwards Baptists; the Wesleys and their companions in the revival movement at Oxford were laughed at as Methodists, excessively methodical fellows; and the Quakers were so called because of their emotional manifestations of contrition.

"The disciples were called Christians first in Antioch." This note on the origin of our old church family name is not only interesting, but significant were noted for the derisive and opprobrious epithets and instructive. They "were called Christians" by others, probably in derision. They called themselves disciples, believers, brethren and saints. The term Christian is elsewhere used in the New Testament only as applied contemptuously by aliens. King Agrippa perhaps sneeringly exclaims, "Why, Paul, you will soon persuade me to become one of your Christian fellows." And Peter says, "If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye. If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed." By whom, then, were they so called? Not by the Jews; they would never have profaned the sacred name of the Messiah by applying it to the followers of a false Christ. Their expression was "sect of